

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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CIVIL SERVICE.

EDITOR HODGSON:—In the last issue of the JOURNAL your Philadelphia correspondent complains of the inability of the deaf to secure positions in the Government Departments, even after passing successful Civil Service examinations. If the reason why was better understood, less false hopes would be built upon by the deaf, and the White House would not be overrun by hordes of hungry hearing seekers for place, if the workings of the Civil Service Law was better known.

Under the old order of things Department clerks could be figuratively kicked out of their positions at every change of political administration, to make room for new men who had a pull through the influence of the President, Senators, Congressmen and political bosses. Civil Service has done away with all this, but still hordes of hungry seekers for Governmental place and pay swarm down on Washington, through ignorance of the law and to the depletion of their purses in the expense incurred to no purpose.

In the exams. for the Civil Service the highest rating is 100. That is perfect. Below a certain rating a candidate can not pass for admission to the eligible lists waiting for appointment to positions, and his name is not entered on the books in the Civil Service Office. The largest number of those who pass successful exams, and are notified of their admission to the eligible lists, have ratings only in the 70s; a far less number relatively have ratings in the 80s; and the least number have ratings ranging from 90 to 100. The tip toppers, who have perfect ratings, at par, are about as scarce as hen's teeth.

Under the Law each State is entitled to its quota of appointments to clerical positions in the government service, in the ratio of population or number of Representatives in Congress. So it will be seen that such States as New York and Pennsylvania are entitled to the greatest number of clerkships, because they have the largest population and representation.

Those in positions in the Civil Service hold their places by a life tenure. Their places only become vacant by promotion, resignation, disability, bad conduct warranting expulsion, or death. So vacancies from these causes are of comparatively slow occurrence. When the exigencies and press of public business demands a large increase of clerical force, then those whose names are on the eligible lists are drawn for positions in considerable numbers. At other times only one or a few are drawn at intervals as vacancies occur. If in any department business is dull and there is too large a force of clerks, vacancies when they occur are allowed to lapse in order to reduce the force to the requirements of business.

When vacancies occur in any Department, the order of procedure is something like this, if the vacancy needs filling. A requisition is made on the Civil Service Office for a man or woman, as the case may be, to fill such and such a place. In special cases the person wanted must be proficient not only in English but in certain foreign languages. The Civil Service Commissioners go to their books. They find the name of the person having the highest rating, or the one next highest, who is qualified in all respects to fill the requirement. The Commissioners notify this person by mail that he or she has been appointed to such and such a place, to fill a vacancy in this or that Department. If this person accepts, that ends the matter. If he declines, then the next person with highest rating is notified until the place is filled.

That the Civil Service Law is a great hindrance to the deaf in securing positions in the Government service, there is no question. In fact it has so far practically shut them out, where before the law came in operation they were enabled to get positions, and some of them still hold their places by virtue of ante-dating the law and being exempt from its provisions. But in truth the Civil Service Law is no bar against the intelligent deaf in entering the public service. The

one thing that is essential, is to pass an examination that will secure a rating up near the top. If any deaf person can secure a rating up from .95 to .98 on the Civil Service, I will warrant he or she will be drawn into the Government service within three months. All the talk about favoritism, political influence and lack of sympathy for the deaf, cuts no ice at all in Civil Service. Political influence and intrigue was long since superseded by this Civil Service Law; a law as rigid, as heartless, and cold as a stone to hearing and deaf alike.

Civil Service examinations are held two or three times a year at places all over the United States. Scores and hundreds of young men and women attend them. Of these probably no more than one fourth to one third pass and get their names entered on the Civil Service books as eligible. But the rating of three fourths to nine tenths of them is too low for any of them to ever expect to be notified that they have been drawn to fill a position. The different exams., continually furnish a few candidates with ratings of from 85 to 95. These are the ones whose names on the Civil Service books, cut out all who are registered with lower rating. There are no doubt thousands of names registered on the books with ratings between 70 and 80. For the chances of any of them securing a Civil Service position I would not give a fig. They are dead ducks.

Some eight years ago I had a hearing friend pass an exam. for a Department position. He was notified that he had passed successfully and that his name was entered among the eligibles. He thought his rating was a good one and he was elated with expectation. I went to Washington to lobby for him to get a position. I was armed with influential letters of recommendation. I passed the whole gamut of private Secretary, President, and Secretaries of Departments, and was every where courteously referred to the Civil Service Office. I went there, saw Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, and was by him informed of the facts under Civil Service rules about as I have outlined them in this article. He told me there were no vacancies, and that only those who had the highest rating stood any chance. I insinuated that political influence and favoritism was used to get around the Civil Service Law. At this "Teddy" got up on his ear and flouted the insinuation with derision.

To the President of the United States the Civil Service Law is a blessing, or would be, if the hungry cormorants who swarm into the White House would only understand that his hands are tied, and that he has no more to do with appointments in the Civil Service than the man in the moon. To the deaf the Civil Service Law is an unmitigated curse, but not a total disbarment to those who can climb close to the magic figures 100—perfect.

MOSES SMITH.

N. Y., 3-19-97.

A Belated Kiss.

She kissed the old man; she showered upon him kisses and tears. She told all the people how good he was. I thought if she had only given two of those kisses per quarter for the last ten years how the tender-hearted old gentleman would have smiled through his tears. But now he took it all very coolly. He was dead. He was old and poor, and she young and rich. She had ten rooms, but no room for father. Yet he had made room for her when he had only two. The "old man" wasn't educated. She was—at his expense. He had fed and clothed her for twenty years at home and at college, until she had risen into more "refined and cultured society," and married among them. The old people's dress and dialect were too coarse. She kissed him and buried him in a beautiful coffin. "Dear father" is to have a costly marble monument. A warm kiss while living is better than cold marble when dead.—*The Deliverer.*

Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice, and dull in every other.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM H. FOSMIRE.

William Harvey Fosmire, died on Monday, March 8th, at 10.30 A.M., at the residence of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Fosmire, 463 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The cause of death was hasty consumption. The funeral was held at Bethesda Church last Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. There was also a brief service at the house at 2.30 P.M.

Mr. William Harvey Fosmire was born April 1st, 1865, at Amsterdam, N. Y., with all his faculties. At the age three months he sustained a fall, which affected his hearing, and of course his speech, because he had no early training of his vocal organ.

On September 5th, 1873, he was admitted as a County pupil at the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and State pupil on April 1st, 1877, (his birthday). In 1882 he was re-appointed for three years, and appointed to the High class 1885, making him graduate in 1888, but he did not complete his full course, hence he is put down as having graduated in 1884, although he did not actually sever his connection as a pupil, for he was for two years in the High Class.

Many of his former classmates will remember him as a school boy; he was full of fun, and always up to some kind of scheme to cause his companions amusement. Although at the time he was a pupil the school did not possess such a finely equipped gymnasium as it does now, "Billy," as the boys nicknamed him, was somewhat of an athlete, and the gymnastic feats he was able to perform were wonderful for one who had received no physical training whatever. He was well built, could wrestle with boys older and heavier than himself. Was always ready and willing to take part in any kind of game. Many are the times that he took part in cross country runs (hare and hounds as the sport was then called). One of the longest runs in which over forty took part was to Yonkers and return. Mr. Fosmire was always at the finish.

After leaving school he secured employment on the *Saratogian*, the local paper published at his home in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., as a compositor, which trade he learned at school under Mr. E. A. Hodgson. Like many another, he had a longing for metropolitan life, and sought and secured a steady position at the Frank Leslie's Publishing House, which position he held until two years ago, when he was compelled owing to ill health to relinquish. While residing in New York City he mingled much in society. He was a member of the best deaf-mute club New York ever had, the Gallaudet Club. After the Gallaudet Club gave up its existence in 1890, his fondness for club life seemed to have vanished, although his name was on the roster of several other clubs, notably the Flyaway Harriers and the Fresh Air Club. When the Quad Club was first suggested he was one of the prime movers, and was present at the first annual banquet at Restaurant's famous Fifth Avenue Restaurant, but when the club took on a more social and business-like form, he withdrew, and since then he has not in any way been connected with any deaf-mute organizations of any kind. He was moderate in his habits, and saved a great deal of his earnings, which he invested in Loan and Building Associations.

On June, 1893, the most happy event of his life took place, for it was then that he renounced bachelorhood, and married Miss Isabella Van Varick, an accomplished young lady, whose friendship he cultivated while at school. That she proved a faithful and loving wife, all who know her will attest. Soon after being married he moved over to Jersey City Heights, and it was during one of the cold spells two years ago that he was laid up with the "grip," from which illness he never recovered, for consumption got a strong hold on him, and as already stated, with his wife he moved to Saratoga Springs, the home of his parents, where he ended his days. About three months

ago he grew better and was able to visit his friends in this city, but although somewhat better, he knew that the end was near, and with the exception of leaving his wife and child, a girl of one year of age, he seemed to be resigned to the will of Him who does everything for the best. In this city he had a large circle of deaf and hearing friends, who regret his demise, and with the writer extend sympathy to his wife and parents.

KILLED ON THE TRACKS.

SAD DEATH OF ALBERT HOLLAND OF SCRIBA.

Albert Holland, a deaf-mute, was struck by a train on the R. W. & O. railroad about two and one-half miles East of this city some time last night and probably instantly killed.

James Smith, a carpenter, who lives about three miles from Oswego on the Lake road, started for work in town at seven o'clock this morning. He was a little late, and determined to take the railroad tracks for a short cut. He had proceeded about a mile, when he thought he heard a bird whistle in a nearby field. His attention was attracted to what he thought was a duck lying near a small maple tree just inside the barbed wire fence. Being some distance from the object, he leisurely approached it, but upon inspecting found that it was the body of a man. Mr. Smith found the body lying face downward, in a swale in the snow, the arms outstretched in front. He recognized the body as that of Albert Holland, a son of Captain and Mrs. Michael Holland, who live on the Lake road four miles from this city.

The face of the man was smeared with blood from a cut, doubtless inflicted by the barbed wire, four lines of which the force and weight of the body had broken down. Mr. Smith looked around for traces which would prove how Holland's body came to be there, and found marks in the soft snow where he had rolled over after being struck. His hat lay near the track, while one of his rubbers was found at least sixty feet away in the field, the other being on the left of the track. The place where the body was found is about twenty rods East of the LaFave crossing, which is a distance of two and one-half miles from town. Upon examination Mr. Smith surmised that Holland was struck in the back by an east-bound train and knocked high into the air, striking in the ditch twenty-five feet to the right of the track, from where he rolled to the place in which he was found. His body, tumbling down the hill, had fallen on the wires, cutting the face and breaking them down as stated.

The track-walker was notified and announced to Captain Holland his son's death. Mr. Smith proceeded to this city and notified Coroner Vowinkel and Undertaker Dain. Mr. Dain reached the scene first and brought the body to the morgue, while Vowinkel was looking for it. Holland was employed in the Toothill Silverware Company's works as a burnisher's apprentice, but would soon have had his trade learned, as he had nearly finished the necessary three years' time. Yesterday he worked until six o'clock, and started for his father's house and in all probability was struck by the 6.30 passenger train, bound East.

As the man was a deaf-mute, he had no means of knowing that she train was approaching. He was about twenty-two years of age, and because of the distance he did not always go home, but boarded at Empire House. Lately, however, he had gone home every night, but his nonappearance caused no anxiety, his folks supposing him so be at the hotel.

Because of the rigidity of the body, it is thought that it had been lain in the snow all night. At the morgue it was found that one leg and arm were broken, while the face was cut as stated. He doubtless received internal injuries, and the blow in the back must have killed him instantly.

Holland is survived by his parents, three sisters and two brothers. One sister and a brother are deaf-mutes.

Mr. Toothill said to-day that young Holland was one of his very best workmen, and that he had intended to take him to Kokoma, Indiana, with him. He was universally liked and respected, and his parents have the sympathy of everyone in their sorrow.

Coroner Vowinkel empaneled the following jury, which viewed the remains and adjourned until Monday: D. D. Long, S. C. Gaines, James McChesney, O. T. Cole, J. H. Morgan, H. Quonce, W. Glynn, J. H. Cooper.

Mr. Albert C. Holland was buried on Thursday afternoon, March 11th, at St. Paul's Cemetery.

Mr. Jessie Kenyon and Mr. William Higgins, and four hearing and speaking friends, acted as pall bearers. The funeral was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lalonde, in company with Mr. Joseph Hollop, Jr., and Miss Julia Alton, attended the funeral. They will miss him a great deal, for he was well liked by them all for his gentle disposition. We all tender our sincere sympathy to his parents in their sad affliction.

Clergyman and Mute.

Rev. A. W. Mann, of Gambier, O., the famous deaf-mute Episcopal clergyman, was in the city yesterday on his regular visit to Ephphatha Mission, which he makes every six weeks. In the morning he administered the holy communion to the members of the mission, and in the afternoon Bishop Davies confirmed four deaf-mute members. The former service was conducted entirely in the language of signs and the latter was interpreted for the congregation by Mr. Mann. The services were held in the chapel of St. John's Church, with about fifty persons in attendance. The mission work was begun in Detroit in 1873 and the Ephphatha Mission now has a membership of thirty.

Mr. Mann has dates ahead for the remainder of the month and nearly all of April. He will go to Grand Rapids this morning to conduct services to St. Bede's Mission in that city. From there he will go to Chicago, Cleveland, Youngstown, O., Pittsburg and other cities in which he has a mission.

Personally, Mr. Mann is one of the remarkable men of the generation. He has been engaged exclusively in the work of ministering to deaf-mutes since 1875. According to his own statement he is the second deaf-mute minister to be ordained since the days of the apostles, and the affirmation is confirmed by papers in his possession. There are four others in the United States engaged in the same work, but not all of them are mutes.

Mr. Mann was educated in the Indiana School for the Deaf, and was a teacher in the Michigan Institution, at Flint, from 1867 to 1875. Since that time he has preached to nearly all the large cities of the United States and Canada and has visited England and Ireland, preaching in London, in St. Saviour's Church for Deaf-Mutes, on Oxford Street; Belfast, Dublin, and other cities. He was not born a mute or deaf, and learned to speak before becoming deaf. He has a wife and family living in Gambier, where his son is a student in the college. His preaching is by signs exclusively, and he has done a great amount of good among persons afflicted like himself.

He said to a *Free Press* representative last evening as he sat in the lobby of the Russell House, where he was stopping, that there are over 50,000 deaf-mutes in the United States, and nearly 100 State and Church schools, where such persons are given a Christian education. After graduation from these institutions they would have no opportunities to attend church service if there was not special work of this kind. For the past fifty years the Episcopal Church has been engaged in looking after such persons, their prayer book form of worship being especially adapted to the requirements. The Church of England also provides for deaf-mutes.

Conversation with Mr. Mann is easily carried on and long practice has enabled him to become unusu-

ally proficient in the use of a pencil. He carries with him a tablet which he uses in all conversations. It is not necessary for him to have his paper right side up when he writes, and he frequently reverses the position so that a person with whom he is conversing can read what he has written as fast as the marks are made. Beside the affliction mentioned, he is very lame and walks with difficulty, but he has labored with unvarying zeal in behalf of his fellow sufferers for many years, and looks to be good for many more to come.—*Detroit Free Press, March 15, 1897.*

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1897.—The result of the Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight was eagerly awaited for by our people Wednesday evening. Corbett had the sympathy of few of us.

Mr. Harry Benson, foreman of the printing office of the Maryland School for the Deaf, came here last week to have his eyes examined, as they have been bothering him lately. He was seen at our church, where Mr. Whildin preached a good and impressive sermon.

The Baltimore Society for the Deaf held its regular business meeting for the election of officers. The balloting resulted as follows, giving entire satisfaction: President, Wm. McElroy; Vice-President, Fredrick Lurman; Secretary, J. A. Brandlick; Treasurer, J. Mooney; and Sergeant-at-Arms, A. John C. Wess.

Old St. Patrick treated us very well on Wednesday, 17th inst., a day set apart in the calendar as especially his own.—The air was keen, but there was bright sunshine the greater part of the day, and there was no reason to complain on account of the weather. The Irishmen paraded on our leading streets, which was the chief scene of the day.

Mr. J. Moylan, of Washington, D. C., who has travelling in the South, as a drummer, was seen in this city last Sunday, on a visit to his friends, and partly on business on the following day.

A pleasant evening was spent at Miss Adele Addison's house, last Wednesday evening, and every one had a good time. Among those present were noted: Misses Lula Pancost, Iola Pettit, Florence Addison, Mary Byrne, Fannie Wells, and Messrs. C. K. Conway, H. T. Reamy, and others.

Miss Mary Woodrow, who has been in the West, where she worked as a cigar maker, returned home, much to the delight of her friends, who missed her very much. She is to stay here for good.

John W. Briscoe, finding it impossible to clean our hall, resigned as janitor, and got a position as a printer. Mr. McElroy appointed Wm. Barow to take the place of John Briscoe.

Mr. De Long, a well known teacher at the Staunton School for the Deaf, died suddenly of appendicitis, at St. Joseph Hospital, last Friday afternoon, March 19th. He was brought here from Staunton to be operated upon. He leaves a wife and one child eight months old, who were in Staunton and were telegraphed the sad news. Mrs. DeLong arrived here yesterday morning, in response to the telegram. Mr. Whildin was called here, and was surprised to see Mr. and Mrs. DeLong, as they were his classmates at Philadelphia and Gallaudet College.

Mr. and Mrs. De Long were married in July, 1893. Mrs. De Long has "Myrtle's" greatest sympathy. He knows her very well. Miss Lula Pancost will close her enjoyable visit to-morrow and return home to Virginia. She has been stopping at Iola Pettit's house for several weeks.

Chas. Paulus's brother, Fred, opened a hair cutting and shaving parlor on the corner of Franklin and Monroe Streets. He is known to deaf-mutes, who speak highly of him.

MYRTLE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, and never, as a class, indolent.—*Everett.*

How To Apply For A Situation.

Situations have pay attached to them. Be sure in the first place that you can do something worth pay. Be a specialist. Learn to do some one thing well. The man who can do almost anything fairly well isn't drawing half the salary of the man who can do one thing better than other people. If you are out of work and can't find any, go and help some poor fellow who has more than he can carry. Don't consider that you are doing him a favor either. He is really doing you the favor. For every one man who can't find work there are five who have more than they can do. If you read your Bible you will find that the men whom God put to work were not standing around with their hands in their pockets waiting for a job.

Do not be afraid of pounding persistently at one thing, even if people do call you a crank. Every man who succeeds is a crank up to a certain level.

If nothing turns up, turn something up.

The man who is at work has ten chances to get a better place for one chance the man who is out of work has to get anything to do.

It isn't enough to strike the iron when it's hot. The young man who would succeed nowadays must strike the iron till he makes it hot.

If the place is not good enough, or the pay not big enough, fill the place chuck full, so that you bulge over a little where people can see you, and earn every cent of the pay.

Don't quit a good position until you are sure of a better one. Remember that the very best positions are secured through promotions and not by answering advertisements.

The young men who are always looking for nice, easy positions at fat salaries, never get them. Don't try everything. The applicant who answers all advertisements and claims ability to fill each position, will not get an appointment more than one time in a million. If you are satisfied that you can fill the requirements, put forth your best facts to prove it.

Don't tell your history. It's written in black and white, and the white would be noticeably clean without the black. It will not be necessary to say how well bred you are. Show this by the moderation of your statements, by correct spelling and good grammar, by a neat and respectable letter. Write such a letter as will obtain for you an interview and your manners will then be made manifest.

Use good stationery—not that of your present employer. The longer you have been with one house the more valuable, you will appear to a new one. Do not inclose a postage stamp for a reply. It is a useless expense. If your letter is the one chosen the advertiser will spend two cents to see you. Remember that all fancy stationery goes in the waste basket without being opened.

Be frank and sincere. Do not waste your time and the advertiser's by applying for a position which you are unable to fill. An office boy cannot expect to get a job as business manager of a large corporation, and a young man of 25, no matter how smart he may be, will not be chosen as a bank president.

Why are so many young men out of work? There are two reasons, and either is right ninety-nine times out of a hundred. The young man unable to secure a position is either looking for something he can't do, or he is too lazy to do the work that is looking for him. The young man who is doing the same work for the same pay for three years, is earning all he is worth, if it is only \$5 a week.

The young man who succeeds, the young man who is promoted, frequently is the young man who is doing two things—first, his allotted work perfectly; second, as much more work equally valuable, for which he is not paid. If the allotted work is worth \$12 a week, the additional work is \$12 profit to the employer. When promoted to a \$100 a week position the additional work is \$100 profit to the employer. Promotion pays the employer and he does it. This rule works ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

Ignorance is never paid very big wages.—*The Chicago Record.*

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1897.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS. One copy, one year, \$1.00. If not paid within six months, \$1.50.

CONTRIBUTIONS. All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications. Contributions, subscriptions and Business letters to be sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York City.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

"Stick true to God who's true to man; Wherever wrong is done To the humblest and the weakest North the all-beholding sun, That wrong is also done to us, And they are slaves most base, Whose love of right is for themselves, And not for all the race."

OUR Philadelphia correspondent last week had something to say concerning the deaf and the Civil Service, and in the course of his remarks charged that the deaf were discriminated against in the matter of making appointments after they had passed the examinations successfully. Until we learn of more specific cases of such discrimination, we are not prepared to believe that they are the rule. We are informed from no less a source than the office of the Commission itself at Washington, that the deaf are eligible to all general offices other than those in the Postal Service. In the latter case, Postmaster General Wilson ordered the Commission not to accept deaf applicants for examination, and this course was probably prompted by the fact that the vast majority of postal employees are in the railway and carrier service. This rule was, of course, too sweeping in its character, as the deaf no doubt make as good, if not better, distributors than the hearing, and their extra-flexible fingers ought to make them better qualified as cancellers, for instance. The case of James Doran, of the Syracuse Post Office bears out this view. He is regarded as an expert. Mr. A. C. Doe, of San Francisco, is in the railway mail service and has few superiors in his work. Mr. A. A. Barnes, of this city, is a valued employee of the Money Order Department. All of these gentlemen have demonstrated that deafness is in no hindrance to successful performance of duty. But the rule was promulgated, and if any of the deaf were refused examinations for that department, they should not blame Civil Service in general. We are inclined to think that the instances noted by our correspondent are not understood. The mere passing of an examination does not entitle one to a position. There are always many "eligibles" for every vacancy which occurs. The process of filling vacancies is as follows: The head of the department wherein the vacancy takes place makes application to the Civil Service Commission for a person to fill the position. The commissioners thereupon take the names of the three persons standing highest in the list of those examined, and certify them to the department. After selecting one of the three named, the two remaining are returned to the list to await the next vacancy. No description of the persons is sent. It will be seen that only the persons who pass with the highest marks stand any show of appointment; merely passing the examination is not sufficient. Another condition, also, stands in the way. Appointments under the general examinations are, in many instances, apportioned by States. It is more than probable that Pennsylvania and New Jersey, being so near Washington, have received their quota of appointments and must wait till distant States "catch up." In that case, an Oklahoma "sooner" with a standing of .80, would receive appointment over the head of a Philadelphian with a higher mark.

Civil Service Reform has not reached a state of perfection, but it holds out a chance to every citizen of good education, with the promise that if he is admitted to service he shall be removed only for causes which would appeal to any business man as just reason for dismissal. In this respect it is a long advance on the spoils system.

THE death on last Saturday of HARVEY D. DE LONG, for more than three years past an instructor in the Staunton, Va., school for the deaf, removes under peculiarly sad circumstances one of the most promising young instructors in the profession. A resident of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the school of that State at Philadelphia, he entered the Washington college in the fall of 1888, and graduated in 1893 as the valedictorian of an exceptionally bright class. Students who were his contemporaries have only the highest praise of his attributes. A thoroughly companionable school-fellow, he entered into the life of his college with enthusiasm, and his influence was ever toward the right, as is attested by all. An Associated Press dispatch from Staunton gives an insight into the impression he created at that place in the short years of his residence. The highest praise is given his talents as an instructor and as a citizen. His marriage in 1894, to his boyhood's choice, herself the valedictorian of the class of that year at Gallaudet College, was an occasion of peculiar felicitation, and few young couples start in life with such bright prospects for future happiness as they possessed. This sudden taking away of a life which gave such fair promise of great usefulness to our class, is one of those inexplicable things which we are bidden to accept in the faith that "He knoweth best." To the young wife who is called upon to don the widow's weeds so short a time after laying aside the bridal veil, the sympathy of all will go out.

Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

Bishop White will administer Confirmation at St. Stephen's Church, Terre Haute, on Sunday, May 2d, at 10:30 A.M.

Mr. John B. Lucy, of Haverhill, Mass., denies the published statement that he is to be married. He says he does not even know the lady whose name was mentioned as his fiancée.

Miss Evangeline Kelly, of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a very pleasant progressive encore and to a large number of her hearing friends, two weeks ago. All present enjoyed the occasion. Miss Kelly is the daughter of Mr. and Benjamin F. Kelly. She received a very handsome bouquet tied with satin ribbon the gift of Mr. Collins, of New York.

As announced in last week's paper, the Institution received special appropriations from the Legislature for the erection and fitting up of an ironing-room in connection with the laundry, and a gymnasium for the boys. The fittings of the ironing-room will include a ninety-inch mangle, a collar, cuff and bosom ironer, and a body ironer, run by power. The gymnasium will be a frame structure, seventy by thirty feet, most of the space being given up to the main room, which will contain the apparatus. The first of these improvements is a necessity, and the second very desirable.—*Silent Hootier, Ind.*

Washington A. Gordon, a Fanwood graduate of '81, writes as follows: "The account, in last week's JOURNAL, of the killing of James Sinclair by the cars at Pathegoe, L. I., will be likely to mislead the leaders of the JOURNAL into thinking that he was one of our class, which is not the case, for he was only heard of hearing and had never attended any school for the deaf, nor did he ever use signs or resort to writing in conversation. It was only necessary to raise the voice somewhat when talking to him. I had a talk with him a few days before his death, and he was joking about my hurry to get my garden planted. I plant very early, so as to be first in the market and get top prices, which I am able to do. I have peas and onions up now, and am planting other things as fast as I can. The demand is unlimited."

HE WROTE, "NOT GUILTY." EARNEST MULLER, WHO WAS ARRESTED FOR BEGGING.

Officer Babington, of the Vernon Avenue Police Station, yesterday afternoon arrested Earnest Muller, a deaf and dumb man, who was begging on Myrtle Avenue, and who writes that he lives at 265 East Fifth Street. In the man's pockets were found notes addressed to the charitable asking for shoes, trousers, coat and vest, and a hat. Other notes asked for money. In the Lee Avenue Police Court, Muller wrote "not guilty," and he was held for trial Monday. When the justice said "Trial adjourned," Muller turned and walked toward the prisoners' pen.—*Brooklyn Times, March 16.*

CHICAGO.

The Day School Bill Not Yet Passed.

DR. BELL COMES TO THE RESCUE.

New Trustees of State Institution Appointed.

(From our Chicago Correspondent.)

[News items for this column may be sent to F. P. Gibson, 3716 Wabash Ave., Chicago.]

Up to the time of writing, the General Assembly had not yet taken any action upon the Bogardus Day School bill.

However, it is expected to come up the early part of this week. The local deaf are still hoping for the best in the outcome, either that the bill will be "killed" or amended so as to provide for a state supervisor, and the employment of teachers who have had practical experience under all methods of instruction. The Jacksonville *Journal* of March 18th gives the "lady lobbyists" quite a slender blow, in saying that it has positive information that Gov. Tauner never authorized them to say he would call for Supt. Walker's resignation, and also says "Dr. Bell evidently has an axe to grind, and is getting the ladies to turn the crank."

The committee who are working against the bill have not yet ceased to keep on with the fight, every means being used to get the side of the deaf before the members of the legislature. Printed copies of the addresses of the Chicago deaf delegation, made before the Senate committee on education, have been mailed to each "law maker," and the local committee is still hard at work.

Dr. Bell was in Chicago last week. It is easy to guess his mission, but see what the *Tribune* of the 18th said:

Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, accompanied by his daughter, arrived in the city Wednesday afternoon, and is stopping at the Auditorium.

Mr. Bell came to Chicago on the invitation of Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Crane, and a number of other women who are interested in the instruction of the deaf and dumb. He will be asked to go to Springfield and appear before a legislative committee in the hope of clearing up the difficulties which the members are experiencing in getting suitable legislation for the deaf.

Mr. Bell was in consultation last evening with Dr. Philip Gillett, for many years Superintendent of the Jacksonville institution. The present Superintendent is said to be strongly opposed to the common school education of mutes, while Mr. Bell, who takes a great interest in the welfare of this class of unfortunates, is much in favor of general instruction.

The inventor will probably also make a visit to Jacksonville, where he is expected to be slated for re-appointment to his old position as Superintendent, will accompany him.

That Dr. Bell's presence is needed, shows the promoters of the bill have not found it such an easy matter as they expected, and that Dr. Gillett is slated for the superintendency is another thing in the above clipping which is interesting if it is but a "said to be." Any how it seems too bad Supt. Walker has to go, whether through removal for "unwarranted interference, etc.," or to make room for some one else with a bigger "pull."

Dr. Gallaudet has expressed his willingness to appear before the legislature, but only on condition that he is accorded a fair hearing. The Doctor, and small blame to him, evidently has not forgotten the "Col." Parker episode of some months ago. If this hearing is arranged for it can be safely said that Bell will not have things all his own way. But it is no use "supposing" or saying "if," we will have to wait for developments.

Gov. Tanner has appointed the trustees for the State institution they being as follows:

George W. Harper of Robinson, to succeed J. E. Parrish, term expired; Gates Strawn of Jacksonville, to succeed William Eppinger, resigned; J. E. Smith of Taylorville, to succeed C. E. Axt, resigned.

From which it will be seen Illinois is not to have the first record of an alumnus on its Board, Mr. Regensburg's candidacy being futile.

A special meeting of the club was held Saturday night to consider the renting of some floors the renting committee had found. However, none of them were acceptable, and it was decided, if necessary, to put the club's furniture, etc., in storage, if suitable quarters could not be found by April 15th. The committee was increased from three to seven, and they hope to have better luck to report at the regular meeting, April 3d.

The lecture by Mrs. Watson, billed for March 18th, has been postponed to April 7th.

The address of the Sullivans given in last week's letter should have read No. 994 not 924.

Do not forget Dr. Cureall's cinematograph will be at the club hall next Saturday evening, the 27th. You will miss a good thing if you do.

Rev. A. W. Mann was not able to hold services here Sunday, illness detaining him at home.

F. P. G.

CHURCHES THAT MAY CONSOLIDATE.

St. Ann's Vestry Thinks of Joining St. Matthew's in Eighty-fourth Street.

(From the New York Sun.)

It was announced yesterday that overtures had been made by the vestry of St. Ann's P. E. Church, which sold its church property in Eighteenth Street two years ago for \$192,000, for a consolidation with St. Matthew's Church in West Eighty-fourth Street.

The rector of St. Matthew's, the Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, has been in rather poor health the past year, and it is said that he has no serious objection to the proposed plan. The majority of the vestry of St. Ann's, it is understood, are willing to merge their organization into that of St. Matthew's under the name of the latter.

It is intended that the Rev. E. H. Krans, rector of St. Ann's, shall assume the duties of the new parish if the consolidation is effected. The present debt of St. Matthew's, amounting to 47,000, would be paid by the incoming vestry. If the two congregations come to an agreement the change will take place on June 1st.

Some of St. Ann's members object to the plan on the ground that on account of the work done by Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, who built up the church and is still rector emeritus, the name should not be lost. It is said that another objection is that St. Ann's has always been a free church, while the system of pew rentals prevails of St. Matthew's.

Meetings of both vestries will be held on Thursday night, when the matter will be acted upon.

Don't be Afraid to Speak.

Spraggs went out to the Deaf and Dumb School the other day to inspect the institution. Upon entering he encountered a man, evidently an inmate, and he at once endeavored to explain to the man, by making signs upon his fingers, that he wanted to look through the place. The man also made signs, which Spraggs could not comprehend. Then Spraggs made other and more elaborate signs, which set the man to work with greater violence, and for the next half hour they stood in the hall gesticulating and twisting their fingers without either being able to comprehend what the other meant. Finally Spraggs became angry and in an outburst of wrath, exclaimed:

"Oh get out, you idiot, I'm tired of bothering with you!"

"Oh you can speak, can you? Then why in the name of heaven didn't you say so, and not keep me standing here motioning to you? I thought you were deaf and dumb."

"And I thought you were," said the man. "I came here to inspect the asylum," said Spraggs, "and I took you for a patient."

"That's what I come here for, and I thought you were an attendant," said the man.

Here Spraggs and the man shook hands and bunted up a genuine attendant, and went away happy. After this Spraggs will always use his tongue first, no matter where he is.—*Sed.*

Rev. Mr. Dantzer's Appointments.

MARCH. 21—10:45 A.M., St. Paul's Rochester, Confirmation by Bishop Walker. 21—10:45 P.M., St. James, Buffalo, Evening Prayer. 26—7:30 A.M., Auburn. 26—10:45 A.M., Christ Church, Binghamton, Holy Communion.

28—2 P.M., Christ Church, Binghamton, Evening Prayer. 28—7:30 P.M., Trinity Church, Elmira. 29—7:30 P.M., Watkins.

Other Appointments may be made between dates.

Address: REV. C. O. DANTZER, 17 Glenwood Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Services of the Diocese of Albany.

MARCH. 28—3 P.M., St. John's, Johnstown. APRIL. 4—11 A.M., St. Paul's, Troy. 4—3:00 P.M., St. Paul's, Albany. 11—3 P.M., St. Ann's, Amsterdam.

H. VAN ALLEN, Loy Missionary.

Notification of Confirmation.

In response to the Rev. Mr. Mann's enquiry, Bishop Vincent of Southern Ohio, writes: "All right for May 16th, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati. Will be glad to have you stop with me. Please let me know when to expect you."

BROOKLYN GUILD.

The Brooklyn Guild meeting will be held on Thursday evening, April 1st, at 8 P.M., at St. Mark's Church, on Adelphi Street, between DeKalb and Willoughby Avenues. All members should attend.

J. VALLES, Secretary.

Helen Keller.

She lives in light, not shadow. She is a keen sun; Which thrills the stars of heaven And trembles from the ground.

She breathes a finer ether, Behold her keener sun; In her supernal being Music and light are one.

Unknown the subtle senses That lend her through the day; Love, light, and song, and color Come by another way.

Sight brings she to the seeing, New song to those that hear; Her braver spirit sounding Where mortals fall and fear.

She at the heart of being Lonely and glad doth dwell— Spirit with scarce a veil of flesh, A soul made visible.

—Century.

COLUMBUS.

Mangled on the Railroad Track.

OUR BALL TEAM FOR '97.

The Home Receives Another Inmate.

A hurried glance through the last JOURNAL shows four records of deaf-mutes being either killed or crippled by walking on the railroad track. This is an unusual number, and yet will it serve as a warning to our class to avoid this most dangerous pastime! for we may call it by that name since the deaf are so fond of using the railroad as a path. Very likely the approach of Spring has something to do with these numerous accidents.

The winter having kept people mostly at home, they are now on the road seeking employment, and of course the deaf, or those of them who tramp from place to place for work, are doing the same, and choose the railway tracks for their road. It's so much drier, but the danger—Oh, well, never mind that, every mute taking this route imagines that he is smart enough to keep out of the way of the iron horse, and as usual the latter is the victor.

This week we are called upon to chronicle another such case, and it occurred here in Columbus. The *Evening Press* gives the details, which are as follows:—

A deaf and dumb man was killed by a passenger train on the Toledo and Ohio Central early Wednesday morning at Foley's station, near the crossing of the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Panhandle. The train was running at a rapid rate of speed in charge of Conductor R. A. Soules and Engineer John Crowe, when near the station the engineer noticed the man walking along the track and sounded the alarm whistle. The man, of course, paid no attention to the signal and the engineer reversed the engine, but too late. The monster machine struck the man and threw him against the embankment, crushing and breaking his body frightfully. The train was brought to a standstill as soon as possible, and backed to the place where the man was lying. Life was extinct when the train crew reached the man. His mangled remains were picked up, placed in the baggage car and brought to the Ohio Central depot in this city, where they were taken charge of by patrol No. 2, and removed to the morgue, where the body now awaits identification.

Coroner Birmingham was notified, and his clerk, Otis Ellis, went to the morgue at once and made an examination as to the extent of the injuries inflicted. The top and back of the unfortunate man's head were crushed in and his brain protruded. The right leg was broken above and below the knee; there were several bruises on the back and left side of the body and two large cuts in the right groin. The man is about 30 of age, has light mustache and a beard about three days' growth. He was dressed in a sack of dark color and would measure about 5 feet 8½ inches. There was nothing found on the body to indicate who the man was. The only paper on the pattern by cadets, being cut to go around the body and fasten clear up to the neck. One of the professors from the deaf and dumb school went to the morgue for purpose of identifying the remains but could not.

An investigation made by the Press revealed the following information in addition to that secured by the coroner: A deaf man stayed over Wednesday night at the home of Elias Shrumm, about half way between the place where the accident occurred and Hilliards. He reached Shrumm's house just before supper time and ate his supper there. After supper he was furnished two comforts and permitted to sleep in the barn over night. In the morning in the given breakfast and he afterwards was led for this city. Young Oliver Shrumm accompanied the man as far as the railroad and has just started back to the house when he heard that it was of the pattern by cadets, being cut to go around the body and fasten clear up to the neck. One of the professors from the deaf and dumb school went to the morgue for purpose of identifying the remains but could not.

Up to this writing the remains have not been identified. A. Mr. Williams, of this city, called to the Morgue Friday, and recognized them as those of John Stubbs, of Chauncey, Athens Co., and says that he knew the deceased well, and that he was educated at the school here, leaving about seven years ago. The superintendent of Mr. Morgue.

Mr. Frank, who was seven years ago, watchman of the institution recognized the remains as those of a former pupil here.

Mr. Zorn viewed the body, and the face appeared familiar, but he could not recall the name of the man.

We have looked through reports of the Institution, and find no such name as Stubbs or Stubbs, neither does Principal Patterson find the name in the records. So it is still a mystery as to who the dead man is.

Mr. Ed. I. Holycross is back in Columbus again, having come week before last to be with his father, who is quite sick. He expects to settle down here for good. Thursday he called on his friends at the Institution. Every thing about the place seems greatly changed to him, and he speaks highly of the present School course. His wife has been in Ohio since Christmas, staying with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conger at North Fairfield, but will soon be down to Columbus.

The base ball boys have put up a

new back stop on their grounds. The rainy weather, however, during most of the week, gave them no opportunity to practice. The first nine for the season is composed of the following players: Ezra Hedges, catcher; August Beckett, short-stop; Captain Geo. Martin, left field; C. C. Whitehead, second base; Manager Morse Albert, third base; Daniel Whitehead, center field; Cyrus Urban, first base; Henry Kibler, right field; Robert Holmes and N. Mason, pitchers; Van Emon, substitute.

Owing to a lack a pitching material, Mr. H. Mason, a hearing gentleman, has been engaged to assist in this position.

The Home received another inmate this week in the person of Miss Hannah Oblinger, of Troy, Ohio. There are now three persons being cared for—all ladies—and more could be enrolled. But it is proposed to go slow in the of matter filling the Home.

This is because of financial reasons, for it will not do to undertake too much at the beginning and then later make a complete failure. Mr. Schory, who is looking after matters, was up at the Home Saturday. He reports everything going along smoothly, and those in charge preparing for Spring work on the farm and in the garden. The fencing around the farm will have to be rebuilt, and this will require quite an outlay for posts and keep Mr. Hallam busy for a month or more.

Workmen were cleaning out the cisterns back of the school building during the week. Judging from the amount of dirt brought out, these reservoirs have not undergone a purifying for many years.

Charles Daniels recently secured a situation in the silk factory of this city.

A. B. G.

OBITUARY.

HARVEY H. DE LONG.

STAUNTON, VA., March 22, 1897.—What is death? We can not realize what it is till some one is taken from around. It is the most fearful thing which all fear to meet, yet all must meet it prepared or unprepared. It is the only thing that takes the life from every one. Man knows not when the angel of death comes to him.

So on the 20th instant death took Professor H. H. DeLong's life. His death was so sudden and shocking that we could hardly realize it at first. Many of his friends would not believe it at once, because he was in the best health the day before he was taken ill.

On Sunday, the 14th, Mr. DeLong began to complain, while he was lecturing in the chapel, but his face did not show any sign of it. His text was St. Luke 15: 23 and 24. In the afternoon he could not come, and Rev. Job. Turner took his place and lectured in the chapel. When night came Mr. DeLong was taken very ill and was in great suffering during the night. On Wednesday it was known that he had appendicitis, and his physician advised him to go to St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, without delay. The next morning Prof. G. D. Euritt accompanied him there, and the operation was performed in the afternoon. But a telegram was received here announcing that Mr. DeLong was hopelessly ill. Mrs. DeLong was at once informed of the fact, and she took the first train for Baltimore, but, alas! she did not get there in time to see her dear husband alive. It is thought that he breathed his last between 3 and 9 o'clock A.M.

Here is what Prof. C. H. Chamberlayne says of Mr. DeLong:—

"Prof. Harvey DeLong, for the last three years and a half the teacher of the highest class in the Deaf-Mute Department of the Virginia Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Blind, is no more! His premature death is mourned by his friends, who are legion, and especially by the faculty of the Institution. In his death the Institution has truly lost a valuable instructor, and the pupils a friend whose patience, love and sympathy, never failed them; his place will indeed be hard to fill. And, moreover, he was a familiar figure in Staunton, and it is needless to state here that he was not only liked, but also esteemed by every one who came into contact with him."

"Sunday night, the 14th of March, he was suddenly taken ill, and in three days, being no better, was taken by Prof. Euritt to a hospital in Baltimore to be operated for appendicitis, but, alas! he gave up the ghost. We cannot realize the fact that he is not in the land of the living. He was like a comet that appeared a little while and then vanished."

"Mrs. DeLong has the deep sympathy of her Virginia friends, who will ever feel solicitous for her as well as little her bright son, fac-simile of its father in every feature."

NEWS ITEMS.

Professor W. M. Berkeley, teacher in the Deaf-Mute Department, and foreman of the *Goodson* printing office, has been sick for at best two weeks, but he is now recovering rapidly, and is expected to resume his duties this week.

G. M. T.

Rev. Job Turner has been in this city for some time past. Yesterday he gave the pupils a lecture in the chapel which was greatly enjoyed. He expects to go South this week, and will be away till May, when he expects to come back to this city.

The Gordon press in the *Goodson* printing office was broken in one place, while running, some two weeks ago, but it has been fixed. The whole form was fixed.

W. C. Ritter, compositor at the Michie Publishing House, Charlottesville, Va., came over here last Saturday night and called on the writer. He went home at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. A. G. Tucker, wife of A. G. Tucker, working at the same place, is expected to join him before long.

S. C. J.

EDGEWOOD PARK, PA.

The new hospital building is now occupied, but we are glad to say, not by many. Lulu Huetter, of the first class, has the doubtful honor of being the first victim of typhoid fever. She is now convalescing. This new home for the sick is the most complete and convenient of its kind in this part of the State. No expense has been spared to make it complete in every way. The kitchen is a model, the envy of those engaged in the culinary art in ordinary places.

The Institution passed out of quarantine this week, the diphtheria, which had caused all the trouble, having entirely disappeared, and it is to be hoped never to return, but if it does, the new hospital, it is claimed, will prevent another quarantine of the whole school as in the past. A large number of pupils went home on Friday, the first chance they have had for a good many weeks.

Our engineer, Mr. Shannahan, has met with one of the most terrible afflictions that can befall a man. Two of his daughters have fallen victims to that fell destroyer, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and two other daughters have been hovering between life and death for a week or more. On Saturday morning Mr. Shannahan came to the school, leaving his family, as he supposed, in perfect health. Before noon he was called home on account of the sudden and serious illness of his four children. That night two, as above stated, passed to the beyond. So sudden was the attack that the physicians thought, at first, that the children had been poisoned in some mysterious way. Mr. Shannahan and his wife, who has been proscribed by the shock, have the sympathy of the entire community.

Shrader, the "divine healer," has been holding forth the past week in Pittsburgh, and has been visited by thousands. We doubt if the blessings which he freely gives to all alike resulted in any remarkable restorations to health, but know that a party of about fifteen popular deaf people visited him one evening, and it was gravely reported in the city papers that they came away as deaf as they had gone. Since then we have not heard that the number of the deaf in Pittsburgh has been reduced by the census which has just been completed.

Mr. Allabough now holds service at the chapel of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, every Sunday evening, instead of in the forenoon as hitherto. This arrangement makes it more convenient to him, and the deaf are better able to attend service at that time of day. It seems to be an arrangement that suits all concerned. Next Sunday there will be confirmation of two new members, may be more.

The pupils were entertained by a mock trial at court last Saturday. Many watched the proceedings with interest and amusement, while some went to sleep, especially the younger ones. Mr. McFarland acted the difficult role of judge to perfection, and contributed much to keeping the audience in good humor, when the prolixity of the lawyers (Misses Downing and Leitner for the prosecution and Teegarden and Allabough for the defense) became monotonous. The indictment set forth that one Paddy O'Day had stolen a watch from one, Ichabod Numbskull, and a large number of witnesses had been subpoenaed. A jury was chosen and the trial proceeded as near the ordinary way as possible. Cross examinations befuddled a good many of the witnesses, but all acted their part admirably. The verdict was "not guilty," although two or three of the jury did not know where they were at. The affair was much appreciated by the pupils, for whose entertainment it was arranged.

This evening at the regular meeting the Gallaudet Society, the following question was debated:—*Resolved*, That inventors have benefitted mankind more than reformers. Miss Jenkins and Mr. Bernsdorff argued that the inventors had done the most good, while Miss T. Cawley and Mr. Green denied it, and gave the palm to the reformers. After a spirited argument, the affirmative side won by a very small margin.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

"The Limitation of Human Knowledge."

DE LONG, '93, DEAD.

Baseball Season Begun With a Victory.

From our Washington Correspondent.

We were treated to another lecture, the final one of the series arranged by the Faculty, by our venerable Professor Porter, Friday evening, on the subject "The Limitations of Human Knowledge." We give below a condensed report of the lecture, which we trust will be appreciated.

Man is endowed with a capacity, which the brute does not possess, and desire for knowledge. The objects of knowledge are the universe of matter and mind; dead matter in mass and in intimate structure, as gas and ether; inanimate matter; dead and living; living beings endowed with sensation, understanding, or reason; things present, past and future; time and space, and the abstract relations of number and of extension in space, etc.

Knowledge is limited in various lines and directions. I. Knowledge given by the senses, as light. Light does not give real shape, or size, or distance, that is, not directly or intuitively, but only as signs learned by experience. For example, surfaces seen directly or obliquely, at different distances and in perspective, through colored glasses, and in darkness, all tend to deceive one's sight. Our other senses of smell, taste and feeling, are subject to like limitations, though they tend to correct one another's impressions.

What is color, etc., really, as in the object? Only motions of an impalpable substance called ether. The phenomena of heat, electricity, and magnetism are regarded as different kinds of motion of the same ether. These movements of the ether act upon the nerves, and thus upon the brain, and produce sensations in the mind. They also act upon solid bodies, and are acted upon by them in various ways. But we know and can know nothing more about the ether. We cannot see it, though we see only by means of it. And we cannot handle it, or taste it, or smell it.

II. Knowledge of material substances.

Color and light and shade exist only in the mind that perceives them. In the material bodies themselves they are nothing but motions and forces that produce motions. But what is it that is moved? and what is it that moves the other things? We can know nothing about them, only the way they act. The brain is a material substance, though living, and organized in a special way; and according as the brain is affected, the color and other sensations are felt.

But nothing except its anatomy is known of the brain.

But it is through the material substance of our bodies and of the world around us that we have knowledge of our fellow-men, and of the Creation. The theories of Berkeley and Malebranche were that the material world has no existence at all, and exists only as the acting of the Divine Mind upon the minds of created beings. Hume, the skeptical philosopher, reasoned that we can have no proof of the real existence of anything, but "impressions and ideas."

We do know that there is something that exists as matter and is imperishable, that, in fact, nothing in the universe of matter is ever destroyed, and nothing comes into being, unless by a miracle. What may seem to be a destruction or a new creation is only a change of form.

III. Knowledge of cause and effects. Bodies have properties, such that they act upon each other always in the same way under the same conditions. Otherwise they would not be the same bodies. Thus, a stone will fall; gunpowder will explode. We investigate causes by generalizing, as in the case of gravitation, or by finding the elements and their properties, as in the case of gunpowder; that is, by comparison and analysis we come at last to ultimate facts, uniform in order of action in the same substances.

IV. What is life? The buds of trees seem lifeless, but they shoot and grow. So it is with the seed, or the germ in an egg. We can not produce life from dead matter, or see how it can be done. We can not understand the organization and combination of different organs in one being. Nearly all things connected with life is beyond our comprehension. Neither can we grasp or understand the infinity of space in the universe, or of time and eternity.

We are indebted to Mr. W. W. Beadell, '91, for the following account connected with the death of Mr. H. D. De Long, of the class of '93.

"Harvey D. DeLong, '93, died in Baltimore on Saturday last. This wholly unexpected and startling news was conveyed in a telegraphic despatch from Staunton, Va., published in Sunday morning's Post. The only intimation his friends here had of his illness was an item in a Staunton paper saying that on Thursday last, Mr. DeLong had started for Baltimore to have an operation performed for appendicitis. From other sources, we learn that Mr. DeLong had no idea that the effect of the operation would be fatal. He went to St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, and was there operated on by one of the most skilled surgeons in the city, Dr. Tiffany. It appears that the disease was of long standing and beyond medical skill. Death took place Friday night. His young wife was unable to reach the city in time to see her husband before his death, and we understand that no friends were with him at the last moment, though every effort was made to reach them by telegraph before it was too late. Mr. Whildin, '92, was in the city Saturday and did all he could in making the arrangements for conveying the body to Mr. De Long's old home in Berks Co., Penn., for which place it left Saturday, accompanied by the grief-stricken wife.

Mr. De Long was a native of Pennsylvania, and had just passed his twenty-ninth birthday. He graduated at the Philadelphia Institution in the spring of '88, and that fall entered the college with the class of '93. His record as a student places him among the very best ever graduated, his total percentage for the five years of his connection with the college being 9.34. Besides being a fine scholar he was a practical Christian and a leading member of the religious organizations of the college. As a friend and comrade he was both genial and sympathetic, and it is doubtful if a student can be found who did not like him thoroughly during his college days. He graduated as the valedictorian of his class, in 1893, and in September of that year entered upon the duties of an instructor in the Virginia Institution, at Staunton. He is spoken of in the highest terms by his associates there, and bade fair to become one of the leading instructors in time. The following summer he was married to Miss Lillian Bieksler, of the class of '94. The marriage was looked upon as a very happy one in every way, the bride being the valedictorian of her class, and one of the most brilliant young women yet graduated from our college. The union has resulted in the birth of one child, which came to them in August last.

All the circumstances of Mr. De Long's death have been of the saddest nature, and its reflection has overshadowed the hearts of his many friends at this place."

The first local game of base ball of the season was played by the Gallaudets and the Johns Hopkins team of Baltimore. In spite of threatening skies, there was a large crowd present, and the lady students turned out in full force to goad our boys on to victory. Their efforts were not in vain for in the last inning the Gallaudets ran up the score five notches higher in their favor.

The opening inning was characterized with rapid playing by both teams. Our boys showed their superiority with the stick, and ran the bases with an audacity which astonished their opponents. Smielau saved himself from being knocked out of the box by retiring in favor of Erd, who practically won the game for us with his timely hitting and daring base-running. By a previous arrangement, the game was to stop at six o'clock, to enable the Hopkins team to catch their train. It was Gallaudet's inning at the bat with the score eight to seven in favor of J. H. N. It was then a quarter of six and in ten minutes our boys brought the score twelve to eight in their favor. There were two already, and Davis was put out at the plate out finishing the game, but the Johns Hopkins University team claimed that there were only two, outs and purposely delayed the game by a disgraceful exhibition of rotten playing, and when the clock struck six, they walked off with the claim that they had won the games, and that the last inning in which we honestly won the game did not count. But the umpire, an Eastern league official umpire—set aside all doubts, by deciding in favor of our team by the same score that they had won it. For the Gallaudet, L. Rosson, Erd and Stutsman, played a good all-around game, and the others did as well. The score:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GALLAUDETS.	3	0	2	0	2	0	5-12
J. H. N.	1	0	0	4	0	0	5-8

Earned runs—G. C. 3; J. H. U. 3. "Two-base hits, Erd, Haulerbeck and Herrick. Stolen bases, G. C. 1; J. H. U. 5. Bases on balls, G. C. 1. J. H. U. 6. Struck out by Smielau 6; by Erd 5; by Haulerbeck 4; by Goodrich 1. Batteries—Smielau, Erd and L. Rosson; Haulerbeck, Goodrich and Hodges. Umpire, Mr. Mace.

The March issue of the *Buff and Blue* came out Thursday. It con-

tains more articles than the editors have received in a long while, and we are led to believe that the spring fever, which sorely affects the minds of not a few, must have at this time greatly stimulated the intellects of the contributors.

Of course the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight and St. Patrick's day were not forgotten by the students. During the progress of the baseball game, reports of the fight were brought out to the grounds by enthusiastic admirers of the fistic art, and the final result—well, it brought grief to a few, joy to the majority.

The Vespers Lawn Tennis club met in the lyceum Saturday, and the following were elected to look after the interests of the net and racket sport: President, Brockhagen, '97; Vice-President, Jackson, '98; Secretary, Hodges, '00; Treasurer, Brooks, '99; and Captain, Ohlemacher, '99.

We are certain that the visit of President Gallaudet to President McKinley was an unusual one in the mind of the nation's chief executive. The purposes of the many callers at the White House are, we all know, to get offices or to speak for the interests of friends in search of such. That of President Gallaudet was far different—almost the opposite—to tender President McKinley the office of Patron of our college. It was certainly accepted, and the short talk which passed between the two gentlemen shows that the nation's President takes a great interest in the deaf.

Mr. Beadell, '91, chaperoned a party consisting of Whitlocke, '97, and Misses Leyder and McGowan, '98, to the Lafayette Opera, where they took in "The Old Homestead," Saturday afternoon.

The mother of Miss Okie, I. C., has moved back to Long Island.

Miss Waters, '99, announces to her friends that her father has been made a director of the Fulton, Mo., school for the deaf. And Miss Pierce, '99, gives us the information that her brother has been re-elected Mayor of Marshalltown, Ia.

F. C. S.

EASTON ECHOES.

Miss Minnie Volk, of South Easton, and Oliver Christman, of Bethlehem, will be married on March 20th. I understand they will make their home in Bethlehem.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac R. Carney will attend a supper to-morrow evening, which will be given by the Ladies' Aid to the G. A. R., in their rooms, of which the latter's mother is a member.

Miss Frey, lately of Bangor, Pa., is now working in Simon Bros. Silk Mill, Easton. She is a sister of Police Sergeant Frey, of this city.

Isaac R. Carney, of this city, lost his position in the *Easton Daily Argus* office last January. No reason whatever was given him. He started a shoe shop at his residence, and mended shoes. He did a good business recently. He again was called back to work on the *Argus* temporarily, where he is still working at his case, and also still devotes his spare time to shoemaking at his home evenings.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Haney, of South Bethlehem, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac R. Carney, of Warren Street, this city, yesterday. Mr. Haney had been subpoenaed to be present yesterday before R. C. Stewart, Esq., the examiner of the election contest, at the Court House, this city, and to tell him as to how and whether or not to pay his taxes.

Mr. Haney answered that he prepaid his regular taxes and voted on the straight Republican ticket at the late fall election. He left the Court House very satisfactorily. He and his wife left for their homes in the evening of the same day.

A farewell party was given Mrs. Cornelius DeLory, at North Easton. UNO.

March 18, '97.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

MARCH.	
26-7:30 P.M.,	Cleveland. Evening Prayer and Sermon.
27-10:30 A.M.,	Yongstown. Morning Prayer and Sermon.
27-7:30 P.M.,	Pittsburgh. Lecture on Confirmation.
28-10:30 A.M.,	Pittsburgh. Holy Communion.
28-3 P.M.,	Pittsburgh. Confirmation and Sermon by Bishop Whitehead.
29-3 P.M.,	Union town. Service.
29-7:30 P.M.,	Uniontown. Special Service.
30-7 P.M.,	Canton. O. Evening Service. Sermon.
APRIL.	
15-7 P.M.,	Cleveland. Confirmation by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Ohio.
16-7 P.M.,	Cincinnati. Good Friday. Service.
17-Evening,	Columbus. Open.
18-9 A.M.,	Columbus. Service.
18-10:30 A.M.,	Columbus. Trinity House. Easter Communion.
18-Evening,	Columbus. Open.
APRIL.	
3-7:30 P.M.,	Toledo. Service and Lecture on Confirmation.
4-10:30 A.M.,	Toledo. Confirmation and Holy Communion.
4-1:30 P.M.,	Toledo. Short Service and Address.
4-7:30 P.M.,	Monroe. Special Service.
10-7:30 P.M.,	Indianapolis. Lecture and Confirmation.
11-9 A.M.,	Indianapolis. Service.
11-10:45 A.M.,	Indianapolis. Holy Communion. St. Alban's Mission.
11-4 P.M.,	Indianapolis. Confirmation by Bishop White.
11-7:30 P.M.,	Indianapolis. Lecture at the Institution.
13-7:30 P.M.,	Akron. Service and Sermon.
14-Evening,	Poland.
15-7:30 P.M.,	Cleveland. Maunday Thursday Confirmation.

NEW YORK.

Is There Hope for the Deaf?

AN INSULT TO THE DEAF.

Fred Mein'en and His Wheel's Adventure--A Death--A Coming Wedding--The News of the Week in Condensed Form.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Theo. I. Lounsbury's address is 226 East 95th Street, New York City.

Science has made such rapid strides during the last decade or two, that there may be some truth in the claims put forth by a certain doctor on Thirty-third Street, to the effect that he can cure two-thirds of the deaf whom, after an examination he accepts as clients. Of course this refers more to those partially deaf than to those who are totally so, as well as it depends to some extent on the nature of the disease causing deafness.

I was recently imbued with the impulse to make a personal investigation, and called at the above place last week. After a two hours' wait, I was put through what is the form of treatment, which, however, has to be repeated four times a week for two, four, six, eight or more months, according to the mildness or severity of one's deafness. The treatment (after the examination) consisted first of placing two metal pieces in the ears connected with some mechanism—not a battery—that jars the joints of the bones in the ear. Then some medicated vapor is allowed to pour in the month and issue from the nose with the natural breath; then you close all the passages and force the vapor up the tube leading to the ear till a mild sense of pain is felt; then the vapor is blown up the nose. This seemed like something heard of before, and I asked the doctor for the principle upon which he practices, which is, in substance, as follows:

During sickness the tube leading from the throat to the inner ear becomes inflated and the congested tract remains there, thus being an impediment to one's hearing, as well as in case with the porous bone in which the ear is located and the other semi-circle and spiral shaped tubes. In the ear are three bones, which according to the doctor should vibrate from 16,000 to 32,000 times per minute. These bones have become stiff and do not vibrate.

The idea is to loosen these joints with the piece of mechanism, and the medicated vapor is to clear away all congested matter in the tubes.

When I suggested that my ear drums were destroyed or my nerves paralyzed, he said the drums were intact, but as to the nerves being paralyzed that was merely a supposition.

The above is given as a matter of news of interest to the deaf. Personally I can not believe one totally deaf can find any help in it, but the conditions of deafness differ, and I do not believe that there are many who could have their hearing restored, especially those who have a particle of hearing remaining. One who is totally deaf but who can hear the loudest screams, is going to take the treatment, and the result I'll make known in due course of time.

Sunday was a beautiful spring like day, as well as according to the almanac, it is the beginning thereof. It almost resembled an Easter Sunday on the avenues. The various churches had good attendances, about fifty being at St. Ann's where Rev. Mr. Anson T. Colt preached. Four young ladies rendered a hymn in signs.

When the new society, composed of recent graduates from school, that was organized two or three weeks ago, concluded a notice, it sent to an out-of-town paper to this effect:—

"No habitual drunkards admitted," it showed what mighty poor sense was behind it. It was an insult—an unwarranted libel upon the deaf.

Mrs. Leopold Lowenstein died Sunday, March 14th, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, the funeral occurring the following Tuesday. Mr. Lowenstein is a tailor, and he and his wife had been in this country from Germany nearly fifty years.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Konzelmann to Dora Haselbach, both Germans, is set for June 3d.

Gus. Fersenheim is now in his 75th year, and still doing service for Uncle Sam at the post office. He bears up very well under his weight of years.

W. Boyd will enter the 60 yards dash and 440 yards run of the Co. K. and New West Side Athletic club games, on April 21st.

Felix A. Simonson has resigned from the Lexington Athletic Club. The brother of John H. Stauch is \$5,000 richer since the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

Sunday was tempting for Fred W. Meinken. He took out his bike, the spokes of which had been tightened the day before. Astride, he sailed forth, but for only about ten blocks, when he renewed "Auld Lang Syne" with mother earth, and limped home with one wheel resembling a cross between a wire mouse trap and a wire ring puzzle.

Ad. Ekardt is a baseball enthusiast. So he remarked Sunday evening, as we wended our way along 110th street, and he pointed out the beautiful curves of the Sixth Avenue "L" at that point.

Alex. L. Pach is now on the road with "Cuba's Vow," as another ten spot was placed over the ten spot offered by Manager Cooley, making three ten and one five spots. At this writing he is in the Meg of Nuts—Nutmeg, I mean—State—not in a state of Nutmegium, but the State of Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bothner, with their little three months old baby, were in this city to see the former's parents for the first time since the advent of the little youngster.

ED.

ELECTRICAL ALPHABET.

DEAF-MUTES LEARN THE TELEGRAPH CODE AND BECOME UNMANAGEABLE.

A correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* tells the following amusing story:

Some fourteen years ago a member of a deaf-mute asylum Board of Managers, while on an official inspection, suggested the Morse alphabet as a medium of conversation between the unfortunates. When it was explained to the pupils they were delighted. The method was illustrated on the blackboard. Deaf-mutes are proverbially quick to learn, and it was only a few days before the alphabet was mastered and conversations were constantly held between pupils.

But a difficulty soon arose. The lack of powers of speech and hearing renders a deaf-mute peculiarly sensitive, and out of this grows the most deep-rooted jealousy. No sooner were two engaged in this secret conversation, and any other inmate happened to catch a glance of one of the party's eyes, than the green-eyed monster took possession of the looker-on, and the teacher was informed that So-and-So had been "talking about me." Another curious outcome of the innovation developed into an intolerable subversion of discipline. After the lights were extinguished in the dormitories, the inmates, who formerly had nothing to do but go to sleep, now could and did talk by touch, and they were enabled to run from bed to bed and carry on a silent conversation, occasionally breaking out into a laugh, which discovered them. It finally became necessary to forbid the use of the alphabet.

PRIZES FOR TWO INVENTORS.

ONE FOR A BICYCLE BRAKE AND THE OTHER FOR A MONKEY WRENCH.

A highly interesting competition between a large number of new inventions has just been decided by a very distinguished Board of Awards, and a handsome cash prize and solid gold medal awarded as the result of the decision. For some time the patent firm of John Wedderburn & Co., of Washington, D. C., have given a monthly reward of \$150 to the inventor who should submit the best invention from the standpoint of simplicity, novelty and utility. The Board of Awards, composed of Senator William Stewart, of Nevada, Chairman; Representative Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Mr. John C. Eckloff, cashier of the Second National Bank of Washington, and Messrs. A. C. Moses, of W. B. Moses's Sons, and Frederick E. Woodward, of Woodward & Lothrop, two of the leading merchants of the Capital City.

This Board has just selected the prize winners in the contest participated in by inventors who submitted their devices during the month of January. The prize of \$150 goes to William Taylor, of Kearny, N. J., the inventor of a bicycle brake of simple construction, and the gold medal to Theodore G. Thomas, of Lamarque, Texas, for a monkey wrench of novel design.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES, MARCH 25th.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, THREE P.M.

St. Ann's in Church of St. John the Evangelist, N. Y.

St. Mark's Church, Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

Pro-Cathedral, 110th St and Amsterdam Ave., N. Y.

St. Peter's Church, Port Chester.

Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes, 11 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Deaf Sorrow for DeLong.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CLUB.

A Budget of News Items.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Prof. Harvey Daniel De Long in a Baltimore hospital, last Friday evening, the 19th. He had been suffering with appendicitis, and about a week before his death was advised to go to Baltimore for treatment. This he did, and the doctors decided that an operation was necessary. Permission being obtained, the operation was performed. It seems, however, that it was unsuccessful, for he rapidly grew worse, and on Friday his serious condition was made known to his wife at Staunton, Virginia, and she immediately prepared to go to Baltimore, arriving there on Saturday morning, only to find that he had died on the previous evening.

Mrs. De Long left Baltimore on the same day of her arrival for the home of Mr. De Long's people, in this State. She was met and assisted at the Broad Street Station by Mr. R. M. Ziegler, who had been notified by telegram of her coming by Mr. O. J. Whildin, who performed similar services in Baltimore. Her stop here was only as long as was made necessary for the change of cars. The remains of her husband followed her later.

The funeral will take place at Hancock, Berks County, Pa., probably, on this Monday afternoon, and we understand that the Rev. J. M. Koehler will officiate.

Mr. De Long was a Pennsylvania, as is also his wife, who was formerly Miss Lilly A. Bieksler. He graduated from the school, then at Broad and Pine Streets, and also from Gallaudet College, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. Almost immediately after graduation he was offered the tutorship of the high class in the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Staunton, which he accepted and held until his taking off. In the Summer of 1894 he married Miss Bieksler, who had graduated from Gallaudet College the same year with a degree. Their union was blessed with a boy on the second anniversary of their marriage, and he has been named after his father.

On March 14th, Mr. De Long passed his twenty-ninth birthday. A singular coincidence about his death is the fact that Mrs. De Long's father died when she was but eight months old, and now their little boy is left fatherless at the same age.

Mr. De Long was a model man, with a high degree of intelligence, and of a very affable and kind disposition, which won him many friends. He was so well known and respected here that the news of his death caused a shock among his friends, none of whom had been aware of his sickness. In expressing our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. De Long in her great bereavement, we feel that we but voice the feelings of a great many of her friends here.

The literary entertainment of All Souls' Working People's Club, given on Thursday evening, March 18th, 1897, was as successful as could be expected. The program was a long one, and all the participants, except one who was absent on account of sickness, rendered their parts in a creditable manner. President R. M. Ziegler opened with a few introductory remarks on the work and aims of the club, and then called upon Mr. John M. Wismer to give a poetical reading on, "The Old Clock on the Stairs." Mr. Wismer's rendition was exceptionally good. A recitation on "The Blind Street Fiddler," by Miss Effie L. Parker, was interesting and pathetic. Then followed a highly interesting essay on "Foot Binding in China," by Mr. Jas. S. Reider, who had borrowed for the occasion the manuscript of Mrs. J. H. Whitehead, of Germantown, who had previously read it before the District Convention of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, at Pottstown, Pa. The subject was illustrated by drawings made by Mr. Reider, which gave it additional interest. Mr. Thomas Breen then attempted to answer the referred question, "Shall our girls marry?" but with what success the girls alone can tell. He did try, however, to convince them that marriage was well worth the aim of every woman. One great truth which he uttered was, that it was a mistake for girls to expect nothing but happiness in married life; for we all have troubles, trials, and cares, be we single or married. Next came a dialogue entitled, "Hard to

Please," with a good deal of humor distributed through the persons of Mr. R. E. Underwood and Mrs. T. D. Delp. Mr. Harry E. Stevens followed with a recitation on "The Two Roads." The referred question, "Which should a man save first, his wife or his mother, in case of fire on shipboard?" was answered by Mr. Chas. W. Waterhouse in favor of the wife, because she was his "part and parcel" in his later life. A recitation on "Simon Grub's Dream," by Mr. Wm. Henry Lipsett, was both amusing and interesting. The exercises closed with a beautiful rendition of "Now I lay me down to sleep," by Mrs. H. E. Stevens. The attendance at the entertainment was good, though not as large as expected, owing no doubt to a misunderstanding as to the admission.

Mr. O. J. Whildin conducted the Lenten Wednesday evening service at All Souls' Church, on the 10th inst.

Mr. A. L. Pach is here with "Cuba's Vow." On Sunday he took some of the leading members of the play to see All Souls' Church. One of them was a lady and she was particularly interested in the service. A number of our deaf have been generously invited to see the play this week by Mr. Pach.

The case of the boys who stole chickens from Mr. W. F. Durian, came up for trial at Media, on Thursday, the 11th. The parents of the boys compromised the case in Court by paying Mr. Durian the sum of \$56, and they also had to pay the costs. Anyway Mr. Durian found that he could only pocket six dollars out of the sum, the rest having been taken up by counsel and witness fees. But he has the additional advantage that the boys now regard him as a "deaf terror" whom they will not molest again.

Prof. William G. Jones, of New York, has been engaged to give a reading of "Romeo and Juliet," before All Souls' Working People's Club, on Friday evening, April, 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer M. Handold will celebrate their "wooden wedding" anniversary on April 17th.

The millinery store of Priser & Kintzel, on Ridge Avenue, is being enlarged.

Miss Mary E. Taylor goes to West Chester this week, for a week or longer.

The mother of Mr. Chas. S. Yoder has gone to Lancaster County to visit his grandmother, who is sick and eighty-nine years old.

Frank P. Zell, an ardent admirer of Bob Fitzsimmons, won a bet of \$10 on him. Solomon Bacharach, another admirer, also won \$5. The other admirers simply said "I told you so."

Miss Lydia K. Denlinger and her sisters, Mrs. Mary K. Metzler (speaking) and Mrs. Katie K. Kulp, of Lancaster Co., Pa., made a brief visit to this city, on the 20th inst., to extend birthday greetings to their friend, Mrs. Georgie S. Young, and also to pay their respects to the mother of Mr. H. Stewart Stevenson, who has been in ill health since February, 1896. She is one of the oldest deaf women in this city, and respected by all who know her.

Miss Mabel Mawee, whose mother died on January 22d last, in Delaware, has come to Philadelphia to stay.

William Savage spent two weeks at the Episcopal Hospital, with an illness of a mysterious nature. He is recovering.

Miss Nora Bertha Hastings, a cousin of Governor Hastings, will be married to Mr. Robert Ormrod, who is well-known to a number of the deaf, this week.

March 22, 1897. J. S. R.

NEW HAVEN.

SWELL WHIST PARTY.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the season was the progressive whist party of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Axt, at their residence, on 164 Orange Street, in honor of Mr. Fred G. Skillin's thirtieth birthday, and he was genuinely surprised. Three tables were in use. The prizes were won by Mr. Herman F. Probst, a paper-weight with the picture of Light House Point; and Mrs. F. Martin, a Japanese cup and saucer. The booby prizes were won by Mr. M. Thompson, a clown doll; and Miss Lena G. Burke, a frog doll. The merry whisters then had a flashlight photograph taken by Mr. Wm. Sawyer. Among those present, the only New Haven guests, were:—Misses Jennie Robertson, Lena G. Burke, Mary E. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. John McCue, Mr. Ulysses S. Sherman, Mr. J. E. Tappin, Mr. Wallace Easton, Mr. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Axt, Mr. Fred G. Skillin, beside Mr. Herman F. Probst, of Bridgeport, Ct. At midnight the merry party sat down to a sumptuous repast. Before supper the party was again photographed by Mr. Sawyer, after which the merry party broke up. All declared that they had a most enjoyable time, and everybody left for home well pleased with the entertainment that was given.

J. E. T.

FANWOOD.

The Proteans' Entertainment and Gymnastic Exhibition.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE BASEBALL TEAM.

News Items from Various Sources.

From our Fanwood Correspondent.

The entertainment and gymnastic exhibition under the auspices of the cadet officers was held Saturday evening in the chapel of the Institution, where theatrical sceneries had been rigged upon the large platform. Judging from the attendance it must have netted a large sum, the object of this entertainment was to raise a fund to defray the expenses of the Fanwood Athletic Association.

Below we give the programme in full.

PART I.—"THE SPY."
Act I.—The meeting of the Brothers.
Act II.—The discovery. Act III.—The Pardon.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Abner Graham (a retired farmer).....William Konkell
Susanna Graham (his wife).....Eugene V. Moeslein
Lucy Graham (his daughter).....Herman F. Beck
William Graham (his son, Sergeant in Zouave Regiment).....Robert H. McVea
Edward Graham (another son, travelling in Europe).....James Ayens
George Whitley (Captain of Zouaves).....John H. Keiser
Privates, etc., by the Cadet Officers.

PART II.—GYMNASTICS.
1. Club Swinging.....Miss A. McPhail
2. Ground Tumbling.....Junior Sextette
3. Novel Gymnastics.....Messrs. Elfein, Izquierdo and Prinsizing.
4. Pyramids.....Junior Class

PART III.—"THE MISCHIEF MAKER."
Ephraim Oatcake (a farmer).....J. H. Kaiser
Miranda (his daughter).....E. V. Moeslein
Toby (full of mischief).....R. H. McVea
Percy Dressup (a dude).....J. Ayens
2004 (a policeman).....W. Konkell

PART IV.—TABLEAU VIVANT.
1. Yankee Doodle—Messrs. Prinsizing, Cohen, Sanford, Muench and Ellis.
2. A Friend in Need—Messrs. Burke and Mayer.
3. The Soldier's Dream—Messrs. Beck, Konkell, Ellis and Sanford.
4. Young America—Messrs. Reiff and Burke.
5. Unlooked-for Assistance—Messrs. Ellis, Prinsizing and Moeslein.
6. See Saw—Messrs. McVea, Cohen and Sanford.
7. Living Letters.....Company

The drilling in the first part was excellent. The soldiers were dressed in the regulation garb of Zouaves with guns.

The gymnastic drill was one of the most interesting of the whole programme. It was interesting to see how the little boys were able to perform difficult feats in such a cramped place. Physical Director Cook played a practical joke on the audience, by pretending to lift dumbbells supposed to weigh 200 pounds, but when a little boy lifted them the laugh was on the audience.

Arthur Izquierdo showed what remarkable strength he possesses by resting his body on his hands and feet, and with a board across his body, allowing nine boys whose combined weight was near eight hundred pounds, stand on it for fully two minutes.

The other parts were gone through with rapidly. And at its conclusion, the chapel was deserted.

Fanwood now has twenty candidates in training for positions on the baseball team. Of the old names, Ellis, Muench, Izquierdo, Bachman and Elfein are in all likely to take their old positions. The schedule thus far arranged, includes college and school teams as follows:—

April 6.—New York University, at Ohio Field.
April 10.—St. John's College, at Fordham.
April 24.—River View Academy, at Poughkeepsie.
May 19.—Adelphi Academy, at Brooklyn.
May 22.—Bet's Academy, at Stamford, Conn.
May 29.—Peekskill Military Academy, at Peekskill.

A series of practice games will be held on the intervals with the nine of De La Salle Institute of New York City. It will be a very interesting season for our boys, and we hope that they will strive to win as many honors as did the basketball team during the winter.

Thursday last, upon invitation by Physical Director Cook, we had occasion to visit the gymnasium while the young ladies were undergoing instruction. To say that we were surprised at the agility in which they were able to go through the different exercises, would be putting it too light. Things which the masculine sex were only supposed to accomplish, were gone through with surprising ease. And at that in a way which was in some instances superior. One thing that interested us was to see how they could swing from ring to ring for, wards and backwards for several trips, also the climbing of the

peaked ladder hand over hand from end to end.

Charles Fletcher, a pupil of this institution, has been granted leave of absence. He is at present undergoing special treatment in the interest of having his hearing restored.

In lieu of a stereopticon lecture, Prof. Jones entertained the pupils Sunday evening with a story entitled "A Terrible Disaster."

Sunday was visitor day, and the large crowd, that was expected on that day, was present.

Mr. A. D. Russell and Mr. Avery T. Brown, together with two gentlemen from the Appraiser's Department of the Surrogate were here Friday, and took lunch with Principal and Mrs. Currier.

W. G. S.

GALLAUDET HOME.

Mrs. Huffcut and Mrs. Parker, of the Ladies' Board of the Home drove here from Poughkeepsie Wednesday afternoon, the 10th. Mrs. Parker was accompanied by her son, Grosvenor, an intelligent looking boy apparently twelve years of age.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet sends the *New York Times* to his friends up this way. It is very kind of him, for they like to be informed about the universe. Without an education and newspapers, what would people do.

On the evening of Lincoln Day, February 12th, the inmates assembled in the reading room. They were shown pictures representing, George Washington, General U. S. Grant, Abraham Lincoln, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Ex-president Grover Cleveland, The Ascension of Jesus Christ, and others too numerous to mention. Thanks are rendered to Mr. James H. Davis, who happened to be a visitor here and brought the pictures.

Mrs. Lucy Adelaide Boughton Myers is reported to be seriously ill at her residence in Brooklyn, suffering from Bright's disease. She was graduated from the New York Institution prior to its removal to Fanwood.

At the morning service on Sunday, the 14th ult., Matron Davis, Mrs. Bigelow, Mr. Davis and Miss Eva Hibbert partook of the Holy Communion with us. Rev. Dr. Chamberlain preached a most excellent sermon.

Mr. Harris, of Poughkeepsie, was a Monday caller at the Home a couple of weeks ago. He repaired blind Richard Clinton's typewriter without charging as much as a cent. While Mrs. Kipp was staying in Gotham lately she went to the Manhattan Ear and Eye Institute, where she had her eyes examined and got a pair of glasses. She is near sighted.

A few days before the inauguration of William McKinley came off, the following inscription in capital letters was put on the door of a room which opens on the main piazza:—"March 4, 1897, President of the United States, McKinley—a hundred years, 1797, John Adams." We copy the inscription just as it was found, but think it ought to be altered a little. However the dates are correct.

Elizabeth puts red pepper in her tea when she drinks it. She says the beverage is a splendid remedy for indigestion, to which she is subject. Janitor Gardner is in harness again after a short absence on account of sickness. Percy Hogan filled his place and gave general satisfaction. The young man is of a kindly disposition and good moral character.

On a dark February night, an uneducated eight-year-old deaf and dumb urchin, named Johnnie Doetier, was found in a freezing condition on the corner of Grand Street and the Bowery, New York City. He was poorly clad and capless. A kind hearted policeman led Johnny to Police Headquarters and placed him in charge of Matron Traverser. The boy's brother, Giovanni, had been searching for him, and learning of his whereabouts, took him away.

Recently, Mr. Sprague made a nice little rocker with arms and a cane seat for Helen Davis, a granddaughter of Mrs. Davis. When the weather grows warmer, Helen, baby Grace, and their parents, will spend a few days here.

Mrs. Barnhart received a valentine the 15th of last month from somebody. She thought it was a letter and waved it in her hand to express her joy, but on opening the envelope she pulled out a printed picture. The billet was stamped, but bore no postmark.

Saturday, the 20th ult., Mr. Clarke's deaf-mute brother, John, and Mr. Louis J. Reynolds, came here to see him. The visitors remained over night and enjoyed their brief sojourn. Mr. Reynolds is the proprietor of a hotel at Rockaway Beach, L. I. He can use the manual alphabet. He said that he had heard of the Home, but was surprised to find it a lovely place. Chaplain Mann officiated in the chapel on Sunday, the 21st, he was obliged to return to Yonkers on an evening train.

Washington's birthday passed quietly here, but we kept it in sacred remembrance. The surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Wash-

ington at Yorktown, Va., was the crowning event of the Revolutionary War, and brought it to a successful termination on the part of the colonists after many hard fought battles. Were it not for George Washington, this greatest of Republic would in all probability be under British's control.

The spring season came in with a snow storm, but the snow was too thin for sleighing, much to the disappointment of the villagers.

When the inmates were called down to breakfast on March 4th, the first thing they noticed was an American flag which Mr. Palin put on the mantel in honor of William McKinley, who at noon that day, in Washington took the oath of his office, in the presence of the new and retiring cabinets, foreign Ambassadors and other distinguished personages, among them Mrs. John Dominis better known as queen Liliokalani of Hawaii. It was a solemn and imposing affair, to judge from the press accounts, and will long be remembered.

Sunday a week ago Mr. Sprague conducted morning service. He took for his subject temptation and set forth some of the evils to which it leads. The force of his mind power was pretty strongly displayed by the manner in which he delivered his remarks. Mr. Sprague is not only deaf and dumb, but totally blind, endowed by nature with a tall, angular frame, he might be taken for a Yankee or a Western wood chopper.

LOUISE.

Measuring a Tree.

The boy in the following story, borrowed from *Bright Jewels*, is described as never saying anything remarkable, as eating oatmeal in large quantities, chasing the cat, slamming the door, and otherwise conducting himself after the manner of boys; with the exception that he asks few questions and does much thinking. If he does not understand a thing, he whistles, which is not a habit on some occasions.

There was much whistling in our yard one summer. It seemed to be an all-summer performance. Near the end of the season, however, our boy announced the height of our tall maple to be thirty-three feet.

"Why, how do you know?" was the general question.

"Measured it."

"How?"

"Foot-rule and yardstick."

"You didn't climb that tall tree?" his mother asked, anxiously.

"No'm; I just found the length of the shadow, and measured that."

"But the length of the shadow changes."

"Yes'm, but twice a day the shadows are just as long as things themselves. I've been trying it all summer. I drove a stick into the ground, and when the shadow was just as long as the stick I knew that the shadow of the tree would be just as long as the tree, and that's thirty-three feet."

"So that is what you have been whistling about all summer?"

"Did I whistle?" asked Tom.

Biggest of all Hogs.

A hog of wonderful dimensions has turned up in Montivelo, Texas. It is almost the size of an ox, but its powers of consumption almost equal those of an elephant.

The hog originally sold for \$250, but to-day the owner scorns an offer of \$25,000 for it. Museum managers all over the country have offered to purchase it, but the owner is waiting until it shall have reached its limit of height, when he thinks its value will be doubled.

The hog weighs 1430 pounds, is eight feet three inches in length and four feet one inch high.

It measures eight feet around its body. Its feet are of the size of an ordinary ox.

It eats from forty to fifty ears of corn a day. The pen in which the pig is kept is always surrounded by a crowd, many people watching the phenomenon.

The animal is the pride of the neighborhood, and the first story a stranger hears on entering the town is the story of this champion hog. Visitors invariably tell of the pig on leaving the village, and its fame has traveled far and wide. Experts on cattle say that the animal can be made to attain the weight of 2200 pounds.

So fearful is the owner that something will happen to the pig, that he has taken out an insurance policy on its life. He has also insured for \$5,000 against loss by fire.

An Impressive Announcement.

He was a thin, fragile young preacher, but not half so helpless as he looked. He could see and hear what was going on, even during the last prayer.

Just before the very closing service, he said, calmly, but with a good deal of impressiveness to the square inch:

"Those of the congregation that didn't get their things all on during the prayer, can do so while I pronounce the benediction."

During which, however, the audience could hear each other's watches tick.—Every Where.

KENDALL GREEN.

UNCLE SAM'S COLLEGE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF—NEW METHODS OF TRAINING—HOW CHILDREN ARE TAUGHT TO READ AND TO SPEAK—THE FUTURE OF GRADUATES.

(Washington Evening Star.)

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet has done more toward teaching the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak than any other man of his generation. He has been at the head of the nation's institution for deaf-mutes—Columbia Institution at Kendall Green—for more than forty years. Only the other day he celebrated his sixtieth birthday, but he appears at least ten years younger.

A writer for the *Star* visited Kendall Green the other day and talked with Dr. Gallaudet, the instructors and the pupils. In conversation with Dr. Gallaudet his attention was called to a recent publication representing him as the head of a faction. Dr. Gallaudet contradicted this statement. He said he had found good and bad points in both the oral and manual systems, but had selected the virtues of each and had placed them in a combined system for teaching the inmates of the national institution.

"Experience has taught me," said he, "that it is necessary to learn the capabilities of a so-called deaf and dumb child before determining how to educate him. Those commonly called the deaf and dumb should be spoken of simply as the deaf, since dumbness or muteness is in nearly all cases directly dependent upon deafness and is not inborn. The only exceptions to this rule that deaf and dumb children are mute simply because they are deaf or where their vocal organs have become paralyzed. More than half of the deaf become deaf after they are born. Those who become deaf after learning to talk are seldom mutes, because they rarely ever forget how to use their vocal organs. Those who cannot and never have heard their own or any one's else voice grow up to be mutes, unless educated to speak."

THE DEAF TAUGHT TO SPEAK.

The majority of the deaf children can be taught to speak with their own lips and to understand speech from the lips of others. If a deaf child, however, hasn't a natural quickness of the eye to read the gestures of the lips, or if he hasn't the necessary mental faculties behind this quickness, the process of teaching him speech is very difficult. The oral or so-called new method teaches him to read the gestures of the mouth and to use his own voice and mouth in their expression as does the normal child. One of the greatest criticisms which can be passed upon the exclusive use of the oral system is that it too often results in the failure of deaf children to receive educations. I, therefore, have had adopted in the Columbia Institute both systems, combined into one."

DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE.
Gallaudet College, named after Dr. Gallaudet's father, one of the pioneer teachers and benefactors of the deaf-mutes of this country, is the higher department of the national institution. Here are received graduates from the eighty-nine different deaf-mute schools in the United States. This is the only real college for the deaf-mute in the world, and the only institution where he is afforded the higher academic education and given degrees in the arts and sciences.

Dr. Gallaudet said that about sixty of those who had gone out into the world from the college had become teachers, eight of them being at the head of institutions for the deaf; four have become editors or publishers of newspapers; three have taken other positions in journalism; fifteen have entered the government civil service—one of those who had risen rapidly to a high and responsible position, having resigned to practice patent law in the West, and having also been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States; one is the official botanist of a State; one is a microscopist, and another, an engraver in the coast survey; two are successful architects; one occupies the office of city councilman; another once a city treasurer, is now cashier in a national bank; one has become eminent as a practical chemist and assayer; two have entered the faculty of the college, and two others are rendering valuable service there as instructors.

Dr. Gallaudet referred to the fact that Walter Scott once built a study into which no sound could possibly enter. He built this in order that he might concentrate his mind to the utmost. The deaf, said he, have ever with them the advantages offered by Scott's study. One of the graduates of the college who became a computer in one of the government scientific institutions was known as by far the most accurate computer ever employed there.

I was then introduced to Mr. Percival Hall, head of the department of articulation, who ushered me into the various class rooms, where the practical educational work was

in progress. I was first taken to the Kendall school, a brick building smaller than the college edifice. Here are taught the younger pupils, those below the collegiate department. I saw the process from the beginning first visit the room where the youngest children are being taught. The instructor, himself a deaf-mute, pointed to a little colored boy who had lately entered the school, and who was called upon to show the process of tuition in its very first stages. The little fellow, taking the hint, went to the blackboard. The teacher showed him the picture of a cat, beneath, which was printed the word "cat," which the teacher covered with his finger. The little fellow made several futile attempts to write the same word, until the might see his errors. Several other children representing varying degrees' efficiency went through similar processes. While a bright-faced little blonde girl was at the board the teacher pointed to one of the boys in the class. The girl wrote "boy." The teacher, by posture, told the boy to jump, which he did. The little girl thereupon wrote "jump" after "boy." A little boy, when shown a toy cat wrote "cat" upon the board. The teacher drew a blank line after the word, and going to a closet produced a toy bird.

The cat was moved across a table toward the bird and was made to leap in the air, landing on top of his victim. The child wrote "jumps" and afterward, "on the bird," in the space which the teacher had indicated was to be filled. The cat and bird were then so manipulated by the instructor as to represent a violent struggle between the cat and bird, during which it was evident that the bird was devoured, since it disappeared in the palm of the instructor's hand. The words previously placed after "cat" were then rubbed out and the child wrote "eats the bird" in their stead. The teacher then erased the sentence and rewrote it, leaving a blank space before "bird." The child quickly inserted "little" in the space. Another space was indicated before "cat" and the child wrote "the" therein. By thus representing all sorts of objects and actions by pictures, objects and gesticulations these children are taught to write simple sentences. They do not begin with their written alphabets, which ordinary youngsters must master first of all. They are taught the deaf and dumb alphabet or sign language, if they do not already know it. They learn to write words as words.

LEARNING A TRADE.
In another class room a woman instructor—whose specialty was articulation—had seated before her four little girls. Arranged before them were charts representing cross-sections of the human head, the vocal organs being conspicuously indicated. Each division of the chart contained a letter of the alphabet, while a drawing alongside showed the positions of the tongue, lips, teeth and other organs of speech, when they arrange them, selves to pronounce it. When I entered these children were reading simple words from cards held in their laps. After each little girl read her word the teacher made her repeat it until it could be distinctly understood. Sometimes a child was required to place her finger upon the teacher's throat, or against her nose, as the word was properly pronounced, in order that she might feel the vibrations and thereby ascertain whether the sound was guttural or nasal. An explosive was explained by placing the child's hand before the teacher's lips, that the sudden outflow of breath might be felt. The words pronounced by these beginners were hardly capable of being understood by one unaccustomed to hearing them from day to day, as in the case of the instructor.

NEVER HEARD HIS OWN VOICE.
When the little girls retired there entered a young man, who looked to be in the neighborhood of twenty. He had a good, strong face, his features being somewhat Napoleonic, and in his dark eyes there lingered rather a dreamy, sad expression. "Have you any news to tell me this morning?" was the teacher's first question. In a deep, manly voice, suggesting a chant rather than informal discourse, he recited to her some Cuban news, which he had read in the morning paper. After this he read from a text reader and related an experience he had had in the city, where a dishonest bookseller had a day or two ago presented him with a counterfeit half dollar in change. This was well said, and I could follow his meaning almost throughout. Exclusive of its strange chant, his speech sounded more like that of a foreigner, trying to pronounce English words, than of a person suffering from an impediment. This young man was born totally deaf, and had never heard his own voice.

THE SIGN LANGUAGE

The procedure in other than the primary and articulation classes was similar in principle to that in schools for hearing and talking children, the main difference being that the sign language was substituted for speech, almost altogether.

Even the slightest remains of hearing detected in any of these afflicted ears is cultivated to the utmost, within the possibilities of modern surgical skill. It is often possible to train a deaf ear which has never impressed the memory of a sound upon the brain. In this training the ear is exercised by the application of sounds through hollow tubes. In some cases there is used an imprevoked electrical device which administers a sort of aural massage.

Students in the collegiate department both recite and receive instruction in the sign language. The professors deliver their lectures silently, depending upon their hands to express their idea. The regular morning as well as the Sunday religious services in the college chapel are conducted in the deaf-mute alphabet entirely.

AS ATHLETES.

The young men of the Gallaudet College foot ball and base ball teams, which compete creditably with teams of neighboring colleges, have a peculiar advantage, exclusive of their excellent physiques, which, by the way, they are compelled to develop according to a rigid rule of the institution. Their signals are all given in a language foreign to their adversaries. Every few weeks during the college year the young men and women are permitted to meet at a hop. The orchestra furnishing the dance music must always include a deep-sounding bass viol, the principal aid in giving the cadence. The music of this instrument is not perceptible to the ears of the dancers, but is heard through their toes, so to speak. Its vibrations are taken up by the ball room floor and can be distinctly felt by those gliding over it. President Gallaudet said that almost all of his pupils have a modified appreciation of music. If sufficiently near to it they can distinctly feel its vibrations in the air against their bodies. A band is particularly agreeable to them for this reason.

NEW DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTE.

IT WILL BE ERRECTED ON THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND FOREST AVENUE THIS YEAR.

Plans have been prepared by W. H. Archer, architect, of this city for a branch of the St. Mary's Le Cousteux Deaf-Mute Institution, to be erected this coming summer on the southeast corner of Main Street and Forest Avenue. The building will have a frontage on Main Street of 222 feet, and on Forest Avenue of 175 feet. It will be three stories high, of Medina sandstone, red pressed brick and terra-cotta. The right wing will be occupied by girls, the left by boys, and the central block will contain an assembly hall and chapel. There will be separate dining-rooms for boys and girls, seating 200, and others for guests, chaplain and sisters. There is a perfectly isolated hospital; and the shops, industrial rooms and gymnasiums are to be finished, furnished and equipped in modern style. The staircases will be of oak and the walls cement; the floors are double throughout the whole structure, and the ceilings of the chapel, assembly hall, dining-rooms, kitchen, etc., will be steel, in ornamental patterns. The cost is estimated at \$100,000. Work will begin about the first of May, and the building will be ready for occupation in the summer of 1898.

The architecture is of the French Renaissance style. The facade is divide into three bays, three stories high. The central bay, with quoined corners on the second story and pilastered corners, surmounted by gable balustrade, has a handsome projecting bay window resting on a projecting portico, with balustraded balcony and arched entrance; this feature is especially beautiful. At each side are depressed screen walls and the ends are maintained in proportion, resembling the central feature in minor degree. The arched upper row of windows and triglyph frieze, surmounted by the bold cornice, give dignity and repose to the whole. A spreading flight of steps gives an inviting access to the front.

Ascending to the second floor by the grand double staircases, the chapel is first seen, with large elongated vestibule. It has a lofty and well-proportioned ceiling divided in deep panels, with ornamental moldings and friezes, supported at the sides by protecting fluted pilasters, surmounted by richly carved capitals, between which a semi-circle headed window at each side sheds a soft and abundant light. The arch of the sanctuary, springing from columns at each side, is an essentially strong feature and with its niches for side altars, and deeply recessed sanctuary, is conspicuous for its proportion and repose. A sacristy and vestry on one side, and separate entrance on the other, flank this end of the chapel. This building is entirely isolated in the center of the group.

One feature that is highly commendable is the perfect isolation of the hospitals; they stand about 150 feet away from the front of the building, like towers, alone, with baths and toilets of their own.—*Buffalo, N. Y., Express.*

NOTICE.

A debate, in aid of the Gallaudet Home, will be held at 67 East 89th Street, on Tuesday evening, April 20th, 1897, at eight o'clock. The subject will be: "Should the Presidential Term of the United States be extended from four to eight years?"

Affirmative. Negative.
MR. CAPELLI. MR. FRANKENHEIM,
MR. EKARTID. MR. NUDEOR.
Admission, - - - 15 cents.

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